Serial No.	Name of the scholarship holder	Caste	School in which he is reading	Class in which he is reading	Kind of scholarship	Amount of scholarship
19	Chinna ..	Holeya ..	Taluk Panchama School, Hiriyur.	I Class ..	D. C. A. Grade.	Rs. 2 per month.
20	Chaluvadi Balappa ..	Do ..	R. A. V. School, Doddasiddavvanahalli, Chitaldrug Taluk.	Kannada I Class ..	Do	Do
21	H. Hanumaiya ..	Madiga ..	Aided V. E. Panchama School, Chikkavvanahalli, Chitaldrug Taluk.	Do II Class	Do	Do
22	P. Nunkappa ..	Panchama ..	V. E. Boys' School, Kolahal, Chitaldrug Taluk.	Do II Class	Do	Do
23	C. Thipperudraiya ..	Do ..	Town Panchama School, Chitaldrug.	I Class ..	Do	Do
24	Thimmappa ..	Korama ..	Aided V. E. School, Bullapura, Harihar Sub-Taluk	II Class ..	Do	Do
25	Kunta Veeraboi ..	Vadda ..	V. E. School, Huiloor, Chitaldrug Taluk.	Do ..	Do	Do
	D. C. B. GRADE.					
1	Yellappa ..	Vadda ..	V. E School, Vaddarapaiya, Chitaldrug Taluk.	Kannada IV Class	D. C. B. Grade.	Rs. 4 per month.
2	H. Rangappa ..	Holeya ..	V. E. Panchama School, Khandevahalli, Hiriyur Taluk.	Do V Class	Do	Do
3	Hanumappa ..	Chaluvadi ..	V. E. School, Bhanuvalli, Harihar Sub-Taluk	Do V Class	Do	Do
4	K. Hanumantappa ..	Koracha ..	V. E. Boys' School, Jajoor, Challakere Taluk.	Do IV Class	Do	Do

H. N. VENKATARAMANAIYA,
District Inspector of Education.

A brief note on the quarterly reviews of Vital Statistics of Districts for the quarter ending 31st March 1921 received from the Presidents of District Boards.

The reviews were received from the Presidents of the District Boards after a long delay, the reviews for the Tumkur and Mysore Districts having been received so late as the November 1921 and the 12th January 1922, respectively. The reason assigned is that the consideration of the reviews by the District Boards took some time.

2. The consolidated statement annexed hereto shows by districts, the number of births and deaths registered during the quarter ending 31st March 1921 together with ratios per mille of population.

Births.

3. The number of births registered during the quarter was 22,295 giving an annual ratio of 15·63 per mille of population. The highest rates were returned by Tumkur and Bangalore Districts and the lowest rates by Kolar and Kadur Districts.

Deaths.

4. The total number of deaths registered was 21,771 giving an annual ratio of 15·26 per mille of population. The death rate was highest for Bangalore District (20·54), while the same for the other Districts ranged from 12·42 to 14·96 per 1,000 of population.

Infantile Mortality.

5. The deaths among infants under 1 year of age numbered 1,952, the ratio per 1,000 of the registered births being 87·55. The highest rates of infantile mortality were returned for the Districts of Kolar (115·35), Bangalore (115·57), and Kadur(91·72). The rates in the other Districts ranged between 55·45 and 89·52.

6. The low rates of births and deaths recorded are a clear indication of defective registration of Vital Statistics in districts. Obviously several of the births and deaths miss registration. Another source of error is the preparation of the returns by the Sheikdars according to hoblis and their incorporation in the monthly returns of the taluk in lieu of direct compilation from individual village returns received at the taluk. Under this arrangement it is not possible to notice omissions if returns from particular villages are not received.

7. There was a decline in the mortality under this head the total number of deaths returned being 2,334 against 4,374 in the preceding quarter. All the districts contributed towards the decrease.

Cholera.

8. But for four imported cases returned for the Mysore district the State was free from cholera.

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Dysentery and Diarrhœa.

9. These causes together accounted for 647 deaths and prevailed to a less extent than in the previous quarter.

10. Under small-pox, 653 deaths were registered, Tumkur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug being the districts most affected.

11. The deaths from fevers numbered 10,034 as compared with 9,107 in the quarter previous. The figures show that fevers prevailed to a less extent than in the preceding quarter in only two districts-Mysore and Kadur. The increase in the recorded figures to a uniform extent in all the other districts coupled with the fact that no influenza was prevalent during the period point to the fevers being mostly malarial in origin.

A brief note on the quarterly reviews of Vital Statistics received from the Deputy Commissioners of Districts for the quarter ending 30th June 1921.

The reviews were received in this office late, which delayed the compilation and publication of the consolidated statement.

2. The reviews relating to the Bangalore, Kolar Tumkur, Mysore and Shimoga Districts do not appear to have been placed before the respective District Boards.

3. The statement annexed shows by districts the number of births and deaths registered during the quarter together with annual ratios per 1,000 of population. The mortality under the principal causes of deaths together with the infantile mortality rate is also noted.

Births.

4. During the quarter under review, 21,856 births were registered giving an annual ratio of 15·32 per mille of population. The highest number of births were registered in the Mysore, Bangalore and Tumkur Districts and the lowest in the Kadur District. Tumkur District recorded the highest rate and Kolar the lowest.

Deaths.

5. The total number of deaths registered during the quarter was 18,527 giving an annual ratio of 12·98 per mille of population. The rates for the Bangalore and Kolar Districts were the highest and that for Chitaldrug District was the lowest.

6. Judged by the total mortality, the quarter ending the 30th June was the healthiest during the year 1920-21. There was no cholera prevalent. Small-pox accounted for only 386 deaths-the lowest figure recorded in comparison with the previous two quarters. Except in parts of the Mysore District, plague did not prevail in an epidemic form in the State. This comparative freedom from epidemics mainly accounts for the lowered mortality during the quarter. But turning to another chief cause of deaths-"fevers"-it is found that the registered mortality under this head amounted to 10,240 against 10,034 in the quarter immediately preceding and 9,107 in that ending the 31st December 1921. The infantile mortality rate which is an index to the general state of Public Health was also higher than in the previous quarters. These facts are a clear indication of the need for a sustained sanitary endeavour in local areas,-particularly such as is calculated to reduce the mortality from the causes which are indefinitely classified as "fevers" but which undoubtedly arise out of remediable defects in environment.